BOYHOOD OF THE FUTURE EMPEROR.

Abrupt and Quarrelsome In Disposition, With No Regard For Neatness of Attire. Lacked the Scholastic Trait-His First Entry Into France.

[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.] П.-Вочноор.

Napoleon may be said to have had a threefold life. He was an Italian by descent, a Corsican by variation, and a Frenchman by nationality. He was the last by a close contingency; for Corsica had only become French a few months before his birth. We may here glance briefly at the aspect of the world at the date of

his apparition. The Bourbon monarchy of France was in its hectic heyday-knowing little, and fearing nothing. Its wisest organ was the minister of Foreign Affairs, the great Choiseul. Louis XV. was in the forty-sixth. year of his reign. He had recently lost a vast empire in North America, but had gained his pare aux cerfs at Versailles! Italy consisted of distracted principalities, over which the papal power still extended its scepter in spectral majesty. Clement XIV. had reached the third month of his pontificate. The Hapsburg Joseph II. was in the fourth year of that imperial rule which had now become a shadow and illusion on the disk of time. Great Britain, gaining rapidly by conquest on foreign shores, had for ruler George III., then in the thirty-first year of his age. Chatham had just resigned from the ministry, and the duke of Grafton was staggering under the first blows of Junius!

In America the rebels of New England had been outlawed by Parliament for their "rash and hasty proceeding" against the tax on tea. On the continent of Europe, Voltaire, though seventy-three years of age, was still the literary emperor -giving forth from his estate at Ferney both laws and oracles to men. Only a few miles from the birthscene in the house of Carlo Buonaparte was stationed a Provencal lieutenant with his regiment of Lorraine; and his name was Mirabeau! At that very hour, from the chateau of the Elder Mirabeau rediously back to Paris,



CARLO BONAPARTE, FATHER OF NAPOLEON, Jean Jacques Rousseau was making his way with his Confessions in his pocket! A sick student at Leipsic, nearly twenty years of age, who had recently written a drama called Die Mitschuldigen, was about to be transferred to Strasburg: he was Goethe, the World-bard. In Russia the daughter of Christian August, of Anhalf-Zerbst, having put a seven years' oblivion between herself and her murdered husband, was sitting in imperial robes among the favorites of the corruptest court ever known in Christendom!

Letitia di Buonaparte was not quite nineteen years of age when her war-god was born. She was now for the fourth time a mother-a thing seemingly incredible in our harsh northern clime. Incidents in the first years of the Napoleonic childhood there are none recorded. We are left to himself and to his schoolmate Bourienne for our knowledge of the earliest characteristics and events of his life.

The Corsican had a prodigious memory, and it reached back well toward his infancy. When in after years he spoke of himself-as he was much given to doing-he generally used exaggeration; but we may not doubt that there was always a vein of sterling truth underrunning his dramatic recitals. We know indeed, out of the nature of the case, that his representations of his own child-character were in the main correct.

The young Buonaparte was from a babe abrupt and quarrelsome. His willfulness was extreme. The likelihood is that he never once in his life willingly obeyed anybody! Near his death, at Longwood, he declared that he was never afraid. His child-passion was frequently excited against Joseph, over whom he exercised a censorious sway from the time when they toddled together in the birth-room or fought in the yard. He appears to have loved his mother, and to have obeyed her in a morose and mathematical way; but in his last talk he indicates that his conduct as a child toward the mother was rather prudential than affectionate. He bears witness that the Ramolino lioness was tender in her treatment of him, as well as severe and just. Certain it is that in and about the maison di Buonaparte he made the earliest possible reputation as a tearer of tapestries and a soratcher of human

To their fourth child, Carlo Buonaparte and his wife gave the name of Napoleon. At the first it was Napoleone. In this form the possessor retained it until, flaring up in Paris in the character of a young Jacobin, he threw away the Italian and aristocratic fictions in his name, to become plain, republican NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. In fact, there was never anything in his character to encourage the use of more letters than were necessary; his speed in writing was unfavorable to the cultivation of diacritical marks!

The first teaching of the child Bonaparte was given by his mother. Then he was sent, in his sixth year, to a child's school kept by a woman. He went from the parental threshold in that same arbitrary and belligerent mood which characterized him ever. He fought with his schoolmates, among whom he appeared with no sign of neatness in his clothing, and nothing

debonair in his manner. At this time, beside his parents, he had two important relatives. One of these was Lucien Buonaparte, brother of his grandfather Joseph; and the other was Joseph Fesch, afterwards the Cardinal Fesch, half-brother of his mother. The latter was a studious lad of twelve, who took an in-

teress in his sister's son; and the former had wealth and influence in the island, both of which he was willing to bestow on the Bonaparte schoolboy. Young Fesch aided him with his lessons, and exercised conservative influence on his temper. How little might it be foreseen that the How little might it be foreseen that the younger of these twain, with his surly look and long hair and stockings down over his shoes in the dust of the playground, should one day, from an imperial palace in the most splendid city in the world despatch his elder playmate as ambassador to the Pore of Rome!

assador to the Pope of Rome! What were the civil and social influences around the schoolhouse of Bonaparte? The sentiments of that place are among the most potent and enduring forces of life. The child-nature imbibes unconsciously the prevailing principles of the hour; and the character is forming while the first hesitant words are conned from the primer. The boy Napoleon had around his schoolroom—as around his cradle—an agitated atmosphere. It was banked with the receding clouds of revolution. There was lightning on the rim, and blood on the

The majority of the Corsicans had ac cepted the French domination. Some still remembered Genoa with affection; and many sighed for independence. Among the latter were the Buonapartes. The feeling of the French conquest. He looked back argrily at the terrible conditions surrounding him in his childhood. As late as his twentieth year he broke out in passion. "I was born," said he, "while my country was dying. Thirty thousand French, vomited on our shores, drowning the throne of liberty in waves of blood—such was the horrid sight which first met my view. The cries of the dying, the groans of the oppressed, tears of despair, surrounded my cradle at my birth." The utterance shows how hardly the future emperor of the French himself in youth became a Frenchman.

When, from the sixth to the ninth year of his age, the boy Bonaparte attended school in his native town, three lines radiated before his feet. One of these was dim and clouded, but glorified with patches of extreme light. It was the way into the kingdom of that New Philosophy which was just then revealing itself with such brilliancy in France. A second and welltrod way led straightly to the Church. Rome was great and honorable. Her rewards for diligent ambition were rich and certain. The young aspirant who entered her colleges might well expect emolument and reputation. The third path led dangerously to the military life. None might at that time discern the coming upheaval of society, with its concomitant reign of the sword. But the agitations of the epoch were sufficient to encourage war, and to offer a measure of inducement to

follow in the path of military glory.

The taciturn schoolboy of Ajaccio had these three open ways before him. From the first, he was precluded by the dispositions of his family, intensified in himself. He never had the scholastic trait. His abilities as a pupil, and afterwards as a military cadet, showed nothing of the philosophe. Indeed he conceived-how early in boyhood we know not-a prejudice against philosophy and the philosophers as well. As for the Church, he had an inbred admiration for Rome; but the his friends should become priests and scholar's gown nor the priest's surplice offered the slightest attraction to his im-

agination. The condition of the Buonaparte family about the years 1776-78 was critical. Carlo, the father, had given an interested adhesion to the French. He had his hopes from the annexation. He would keep his titles and recover the properties formerly belonging to the family. The Buonaparte estates in Corsica had been mostly lost. Some had been confiscated by the Genoese party and converted into Jesuit schools. The recent revolution had reduced Carlo's family had rapidly multiplied. Two chil-Napoleon and that of Lucien, in 1775. The family was brought almost to penury. Carlo de Buonoparte could not get back

his properties. The privilege of writing his name with a de did not compensate for his losses. He struggled with adversity, and sought the aid of influential friends. Among these the most availaprivilege of educating the Buonaparte boys in France at the expense of the royal treasury. This thing might be done-provided the applicants should be under ten years of age, and be able to show four strains of noble blood in their veins! In the case of the boys Buonaparte, this could not be proved; and affairs in the home-

stead went from bad to worse. At this juncture history, rather than man, came to the rescue. France was on the verge of bankruptcy. One finance minister after another was appointed, and one financial scheme after another exploded in the hands of the inventors. It became necessary to call together, at Versailles, a council of the nobles. Carlo de Buonaparte was chosen a representative from Corsica. In going to perform his duty at the French capital, he took with him, to be distributed en route, his two sons, Joseph and Napoleon; also, the boys' half uncle, Joseph Fesch; also, a cousin of Letitia, the mother. As for Fesch, he was to be left as a student at Aix. The cousin had been appointed to an office in the church at Autun; and at that place the distracted father determined to drop his

two sons at school This was in the year 1778. The company set out by way of Florence, Genoa, Marseilles, Lyons. The youngest of the company was a sad-faced, big-eyed boy, in such apparel as could be furnished in the house of an impecunious nobleman. The boy's head was bent forward as he walked. His foot now for the first time touched the continent. He was in his tenth year. He muttered broken ejaculations to his companions. It was Napoleon Bonaparte on his way to Autun-and the world.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

The landlady had left the star boarder the kitchen to see about some of the other portions of the feast. Presently she stuck

her head in the door. "Isn't that carving done yet?" she asked in a tone implying that it was not, and was not because the boarder didn't know any more about carving than a Philadel-

phlan knows about rapid transit. "It is, madam," he responded, with the sweetest grace imaginable, "but the chick- (Mal. iv, 5), but John said that he was en is not." And he passed it over to her not Elijah (John i, 21), and after John with the raw edges showing through in was slain Jesus said that Elijah would half a dozen places. - Detroit Free Press. truly first come (Math. xvii, 11)

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON I. FIRST QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 5.

Text of the Lesson, Luke 1, 5-17-Memory Verses, 15, 16-Golden Text, Luke i, 76- Commentary by the Rev. D. M.

5. "There was in the days of Herod the king of Judga a certain priest named Zacharias." We are now to have six months in the gospel by Luke, finding one lesson in each chapter. This chapter may be sum-marized under the introduction, Gabriel's visit to Zacharias and afterward to Mary, Mary's visit to Elizabeth and the birth of John. The object of the gospel is to de-clare the things which were "most surely believed" (verse 1) concerning Jesus. The king and priest mentioned in this first verse turn our thoughts to Him who is the great Priest-King after the order of Melchizedek (Gen. xiv, 18; Ps. cx, 4). What a contrast to Herod, but the great antetype of all true priests. For ourselves

see Rev. v. 9, 10.
6. "And they were both righteous before God, walking in all the commandregret for the lost cause began to wane about the time that Napoleon was sent to school; but there was still in his heart a school; but there was still in his heart a (Num. xxxvi, 6, 7; I Cor. vii, 39; I Cor. vii, 14). As to their standing before God, they were both righteous on the principle of Abraham's righteousness (Gen. xv, 6; Rom. iv, 3). All who are truly in Christ are righteous in Him, and this perfect standing before God is unchangeable (Rom. x, 4; II Cor. v, 21; Isa. lxi, 10).

7. "And they had no child, because that Elizabeth was barren, and they both were now well stricken in years." When nature fails, then the hand of the Lord is made more manifest, as in the case of Sarah, Rachel, Hannah and Manoah's wife. It is written of Abraham that he considered not his own body, nor Sarah's body, but only the promise of God, "being fully per-suaded that what He had promised He was able also to perform" (Rom. iv, 19-21). When all possibility as far as human eyes can see is taken away, then there is opportunity for the Lord to magnify His name that He may be glorified.

8. "He executed the priests' office before God." The two words "before God" cover about everything that concerns us. In Christ we are righteous before God, and as to our daily life we might take the word to Abraham, "Walk before me and be thou perfect or sincere or upright"! (Gen. xvii, 1). The priests' office is fully stated in II Chron. xxix, 11, "The Lord hath chosen you to stand before Him to serve Him, and that ye should minister unto Him and burn incense." Christ became our High Priest by the things He suffered; we are

now in training for future priesthood. 9. "His lot was to burn incense." Ps. exli, 2, we read, "Let my prayer be set forth before Thee as incense, and the lifting up of my hands as the evening sacri-And in Rev. viii, 3, 4, we read of incense offered with the prayers of saints. The incense is suggestive of the merits of Jesus Christ by which alone anything we do can be accepted before God, but by which the feeblest service in His Name is

10. "And the whole multitude of the people were praying without at the time of incense." The time of incense when kind of life offered in the priesthood was the people were praying without while railroad of the South in equipwithout attractions for him personally. they waited for the priest to return to them
He was willing that Joseph and other of is suggestive of this whole age during ment, roadway and service, is which our High Priest has gone into the bishops; but not himself. Neither the presence of God for us and we continue in prayer, awaiting His return. He ever liveth to make intercession for us and says to us, "Because I live, ye shall live also" (John xiv, 19).

Il. "And there appeared unto him an angel of the Lord, standing on the right lous lines of this system. This side of the altar of incense." The angel's name was Gabriel, which means "God is mighty." He is twice mentioned in Daniel as God's messenger to him (Dan. viii, 16; ix, 21). He afterward came to Nazareth with a message for Mary (verses 26, 27).

12. "And when Zacharias saw him, he was troubled and fear fell upon him." We means almost to naught. He was himself | might conclude from Judges xiii, 22, that of no reputation as an economist. His there was a superstition that the appearance of an angel meant death, or perhaps dren died in infancy between the birth of | in the case of Zacharias it was the ordipary fear of the supernatural, as when the disciples were afraid in the boat, or the women at the sepulcher (Mark vi. 49, 50; xvi, 5). Mary does not seem to have been troubled by his visit, but rather by what he at first said (verse 29). 13. "But the angel said unto him, Fear

not, Zacharias; for thy prayer is heard.' ble was General Marbœuf. The latter in In verse 30 it is "Fear not, Mary," and 1776 appealed on behalf of his Corsican from Gen. xv, 1, to Rev. i, 17, it might alfriends to the authorities in Paris for the most be said to be a prolonged "Fear not." All God's thoughts to His people are thoughts of peace (Jer. xxix, 11), and confidence in Him will always give quietness (Isa. xxx, 15). John is one of the seven in Scripture who are mentioned by name before their birth; the others being Ishmael, Isaac, Solomon, Josiah, Cyrus and Jesus. It is wonderful, but true, that God chooses us before we are born (Jer. i, 5; Eph. i, 4).

14. "And thou shalt have joy and gladness, and many shall rejoice at his birth. Light is sown for the righteous and gladness for the upright in heart (Ps. xevil, 11). When Mordecai was exalted, the Jews had light and gladness and joy and honor (Est. viii, 16). When Jesus shall be exalted as King of Israel and King of kings and Lord of lords, the days of Israel's mourning shall be ended. They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away (Isa. lx. 20; xxxv, The soul that now receives Jesus can 'Thou hast put gladness in my heart' say, (Ps. iv. 7).

15. "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord; he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost." This is surely the summit for any mortal man. Jesus Himself said that no greater prophet was ever born of woman than John the Baptist. To be filled with the Holy Spirit is the key to all true service, and to hear our Lord's "Well done" must be the highest reward. But let us remember that John was not great in the sight of all people and finally lost his life for his faithfulness to God.

16. "And many of the children of Israel shall he turn to the Lord their God." He that winneth souls is wise, and they that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever (Prov. xi, 30; Dan. xii, 3). The lives of believers are either turning others to God or away from God. If filled with the Spirit and desirous of God's approval in all things, we shall to carve the fowl while she went out into turn people to God; if full of wine or that which is symbolized thereby, the joys of this present world, we shall turn people

away from God. 17. "And he shall go before Him in the spirit and power of Elias, to make ready a people prepared for the Lord." The Spirit through Malachi said that Elijah would come to do certain things before the great and dreadful day of the Lord

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LEGAL NOTICES.

## BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PAW PAW SAVINGS BANK

Dec. 13th, 1895,	Dilattie	mo,
RESOURCES.		U.L.
Loans and discounts	\$78,893	99
Stocks, bonds, mortages, etc	15,597	38
Overdrafts	988	
Furniture and fixtures	3,005	37
Other real estate	2,607	
Due from banks in reserve cities	12,101	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	500	
Checks and cash items	A01/55/200	
Nickels and cents		90
	2000	
Gold coin		
Silver coin	582	
U. S. and National Bank Notes	1,754	00
Total	5118,704	65
LIABILITIES.	en contract	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000	00
Surplus fund		
Undivided profits less current expenses,		. 7170
interest and taxes paid		98
Commercial deposits subject to check		
Commercial certificates of deposit	Taig Tail	0.8

8118,704 65 Total .... State of Michigan, County of Van Buren, sa: I. John W. Free, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is

true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. FREE, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of December, 1895.
A. LYNN FREE, Notary Public

CORRECT-Attest: J. J. WOODMAN. F. W. SELLICK, W. J. SELLICK,

DROBATE ORDER. State of Michigan At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Van Buren, holden at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Moniay, the 30th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of

Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Dan Robb, On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charlotte Robb, as widow of said deceased, praying for reasons therein stated that administration of said estate may be granted to Charles R. Avery

or to some other suitable person.

Thereupen it is ordered, that Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forencom, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required

and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

BENJ. F. HECKERT, 2846311

Judge of Probate. Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE. Whereas default having been made in the condition of a certain
indenture of mortgage bearing date the 11th day of
December, A. D. 1889, executed by jasper L. Thompson (a single man) of Keeler, Van Buren County,
Michigan, to George E. Breck, which said mortgage was on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1889,
filed for record in the office of the register of deeds
in and for Van Buren county, Michigan, and by in and for Van Buren county, Michigan, and by said register duly recorded in liber 41 of mortgages, on page 74.

on page 74.

And whereas said George E. Breck afterwards and on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1889, sold and duly assigned and delivered said mortgage to Charlotte A. Barnes, and which said assignment was daily recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Van Buren, Michigan on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1894, in liber 52 of mortgages on page 225. And on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-six cents, (\$688.86), with interest and cost of this proceeding from this date, to be added, and no suit at law or proceeding in chancery having been suit at law or proceeding in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mort-

instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by
virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contamed and the statutes in such cases made and provided. I shall, on Saturday, the 8th day of February,
A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the
north front door of the court house for the county
of Van Buren, Michigan, in the village of Paw Paw,
(that being the place for holding the circuit court
for the said county of Van Buren) sell to the highest
bidder the premises described in the mortgage, or
so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the
amount due on said mortgage, and the legal costs
of this proceeding and of said sale.

The premises so to be sold are known and described as that certain piece of property situate in the
township of Keeler, Van Buren county, Michigan,
described as follows, viz: the south half of the
south-east quarter of section two, town, four south
of range sixteen west, Van Buren county Michigan,
together with the tenements, hereditaments and
appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise
appertaining.

Dated this 7th day of November, A. D. 1895.

appertaining.

Dated this 7th day of November, A. D. 1895. CHARLOTTE A. BARNES, Mortgagee by Assignment E. A. & ROBERT B. CRANE, 21t13033) Attorneys for Mortgagee.

LEGAL NOTICES

MORTGACE SALE.—Detault having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Charles Kitchen and Amands J. Kitchen to Mary S. Snow, dated October 19th. 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, on the 18th day of October, 1891, in Liber 40 of mortgages, on page 359, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due for unpaid interest thereon at the date of this notice, the sum of sixty-seven dollars and ninety-five ceats, and also the further sum of fifteen dollars, provided by law as a reasonable attorney fee for the foreclosure of said mortgage, and no aut or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, that on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, A. D., 1896, at one o'clock in the afternoon, (local time) at north front door of the Court House for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said mortgage, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and all legal costs, charges and expenses, and the attorney fee allowed by law; said premises being described in said mortgage, or parcel of land situate in township of Covert, in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section fifteen, in township number two south, and in range seventeen west, containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less.

Dated, October 24th, 1895. or less.
Dated, October 24th, 1895.
2119t1302130 MARY S. SNOW, Mortgagee
WM. P. TRAPHAGEN, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Dates, October 24th, 1880.

21141302130 MARY S. SNOW, Mortgagee.

WM. P. TRAPHAGEN, Att'y for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 12th day of October, A. D. 1886, made, executed and delivered by John A. Holderman and Nancy Holderman, his wife, to Cynthia A. Van Deusen, which said mortgage was on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1886, filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren county, Michigan, and by said register duly recorded in liber 35 of mortgages, on page 575; on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents, (\$922.87) and the legal costs of this proceeding, and no suit at law or proceeding in equity having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such cases made and previded, I shall, on Saturday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north front door of the court house for Van Buren county, in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for the County of Van Buren sell to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due thereon, with the legal costs of this proceeding and of said sale. The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold are all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being situate in the township of Bioomingdale, in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The north one-half (14) of the south-east one-quarter (14) of section two (2), town one (1) south of range fourteen (14) west, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereundo belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated this 27th day of Nov

E. A. & ROBERT B. CRANE, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

MORTGACE SALE. — Whereas default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 28th day of Nohember, A. D. 1892, executed and delivered by John A. Holderman and Nancy P. Holderman, the latter for herself and also as wife of John A. Holderman, to Peter Walker, which said mortgage was on the first day of December, A. D. 1892, filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren County, Michigan, and by said register duly recorded in Liber 50 of mortgages, on page 316.

And whereas, said Peter Walker afterwards and on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1895, sold, duly assigned and delivered said mortgage to Don H. Walker, and which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Van Buren, Michigan, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1895, in Liber 58 of mortgages, on page 449.

page 449.
And whereas, by the terms and provisions of said and whereas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage it is agreed that should any default be made in the payment of the interest to become due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain due, unpaid and in arrear for the space of sixty 60 days, then after the said sixty days, the principal sum thereof at the option of the second principal sum thereof at the option of the second party, his executors, administrators or assigns, should become and be due and payable immedi-

ately.

And whereas, twenty (\$20) dollars of the interest And whereas, twenty (\$20) dollars of the interest accrued and became thereon due and was payable by the terms of said mortgage on the 28th day of November A. I<sup>2</sup>. 1894, and said sum or no part thereof has yet been paid but the whole thereof is due, payable and in arrear and more than sixty days have elapsed since the same became due, payable and in arrear. Therefore, the said Don H. Walker, owner and holder of said mortgage has and does declare the whole of the principal sum secured thereby and accrued interest, to be due and payable immediately. The whole sum claimed to be due and payable on said mortgage at the date of this notice is One Thousand and Ninety-three dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$1093.49) and the cost of this proceeding to be added thereto, and no suit at law or proceeding in added thereto, and no suit at law or proceeding in added thereto, and no suit at law or proceeding in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof, now notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such cases made and provided, I shall, on Saturday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1896, at then o'clock in the forenoon at the north front door of the court house for the County of Van Buren, Michigan, in the village of Paw Paw, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for Van Buren County) sell to the highest bidder, the premises de-County) sell to the highest bidder, the premises de-scribed in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said mortgage and legal costs of this proceeding and of said saie. The premises so to be sold are known as that certain property situate in the township of Bloomingdale, in the County of Van Buren State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: The north half (1-4) of the south-east quarter (14) of section two half  $(\frac{1}{2})$  of the south-east quarter  $(\frac{1}{4})$  of section two (2) town one (1) south of range fourteen (14) west, together with the tenements, hereditaments and ap-purtenances thereunto belonging or in anywis-

appertaining.
Dated this 6th day of December, A. D. 1895.

DON H. WALKER,
Mortgagee by Assignment,
E. A. & ROBERT B. CRANE, Ait'ys for Mortgagee.

PROBATE ORDER. State of Michigan |
County of Van Buren s.
At a session of the probate court for said county, holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Monday, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five:
Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Vogan,

In the matter of the estate of John vegan, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alice Vogan, as widow of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument in writing now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be proved, allowed and admitted to probate as such, and that execution thereof may be granted to the petitioner, the execution armed in said will.

thereof may be granted to the petitioner, the executive named in said will.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 13th day of January, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

of hearing. 26t4029] BENJ, F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan—
County of Van Buren,—se.

At a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Friday the 20th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John N. In the matter of the estate of John N. Chadse y, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Emma J. W. Chadsey, widow of said deceased, praying for an adjudication and determination of who are or were the legal heirs of said deceased at the time of his death and entitled to inherit his real

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 20th day of January, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

of be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner And it is further ordered that said petitions: give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

BENJ. F. HECKERT,

27t4030]

Judge of Probate.